



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

any other work that has yet appeared. Persons possessing or having access to the Reporter System, L. R. A., Am. St. Rep., Am. Rep., or Am. Dec., will be pleased to know that the notes on judgments as well as the cases reported in any of these are made available to them by this edition, by referring to all of these reports as well as to the official volumes, whenever a case reported in them is cited. The work is brought down to 1901 and a few cases decided in the first part of that year are cited.

J. R. ROOD

AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Vols. 86 and 87. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Co. 1902.

These volumes maintain the high standard of usefulness set by their predecessors. See 1 MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW, 155. Vol. 87, for example, contains, in addition to many shorter notes, exhaustive monographic notes on EMBEZZLEMENT, 28 pages; RELEASE OF PRISONER ON HABEAS CORPUS AFTER JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE, 38 pages; PROCEEDINGS AGAINST UNKNOWN OWNERS, 11 pages; ABANDONMENT AND FORFEITURE OF MINING CLAIMS, 12 pages; ASSIGNMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, 35 pages; DUTY OF MINE OWNERS TO PREVENT INJURY TO EMPLOYEES, 38 pages; DOCKETING OF JUDGMENTS, 9 pages; POWER OF MUNICIPALITIES TO REGULATE OR PROHIBIT CEMETERIES, 6 pages; ADVERSE POSSESSION OF LANDS DEVOTED TO PUBLIC USE, 7 pages; FRAUDULENT AND OVERISSUED CORPORATE STOCK, 13 pages. This statement will convey an idea of the scope and extent of the annotation.

The greatest defect in these volumes is the absence in many cases of adequate statements of the facts. Thus, for example, in *Wofford v. Meeks*, found on page 66, the chief questions were whether a certain publication was libelous per se, and whether the plaintiff was so aimed at by it, that he might maintain an action. The opinion does not give the language of the publication either in full or in substance. The language is given however in the original report 129 Ala. 349; and in 30 So. Rep. 625. The case is reported also in 55 L. R. A. 214 and the language is given there. 87 Am. St. Rep. on the other hand does not give the language, but leaves the opinion suspended in the air as a wholly theoretical discussion about the meaning and effect of words which do not appear. The court speaks frequently of "the language employed in the publication," but the case as here reported does not disclose what that language was. Such a report of a case is of very little value to anyone.

FLOYD R. MECHEM